FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 66 *5 April 1978*

ARGENTINA

Border Commission Opens Fourth Round of Talks	B 1	1/A6
Radical Civic Union Leader Supports Videla 27 Mar Message	B 1	1/A6
Federal Party Leader Warns Against Armed Forces Failure [LA PRENSA 1 Apr]	B 1	1/A6
New List of Detainees Released by Interior Ministry	B 2	1/A7
Briefs: Pucara Planes for Mauritania	B 2	1/A7

BOLIVIA

Government Exploring New Maritime Strategy	C 1	1/A8
EL DIARIO Assesses President Carter's Trip [31 Mar]	C 1	1/A8
PRESENCIA Says Tin Sales Contradict Rights Policy [28 Mar]	C 2	1/A9
Opposition Forces Urge Banzer Resignation	C 3	1/A10

BRAZIL

Further Reportage, Reaction to Carter Visit	D 1	1/A11
Legislators Comment on Carter Speech [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 31 Mar]	D 1	1/A11
Report on Gavea Pequena Meeting [JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Apr]	D 3	1/A13
BNDE's Vianna Discusses Meeting [JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Apr]	D 6	1/B2
Cardinal Salles Views Carter Policy [JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Apr]	D 6	1/B2
O ESTADO Director Comments [JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Apr]	D 7	1/B3
Mindlin Discusses Carter Meeting [JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Apr]	D 8	1/B4
Magalhaes Pinto Comments on Visit [JORNAL DO BRASIL 3 Apr]	D 9	1/B5
Castello Assesses Carter-Geisel Talks [JORNAL DO BRASIL 31 Mar]	D 10	1/B6
JORNAL: Crisis 'Myth' Dispelled [31 Mar]	D 11	1/B7
O GLOBO Praises Results [31 Mar]	D 12	1/B8
Deputy Makes Appeal for U.S. Embassy Workers	D 13	1/B9
Figueiredo Formally Becomes Member of ARENA	D 13	1/B9

CHILE

Defense Ministry Orders Registration of Reservists	E 1	1/B10
Townley To Request Chilean Citizenship	E 1	1/B10
Joint Cooperation Panel With Peru Established	E 1	1/B10
Former PDC President Returns Home From Exile	E 1	1/B10
PDC Laments International Image of Junta	E 2	1/B11
Briefs: Japanese Authorized To Fish; Commerical Flights From Paraguay	E 2	1/B11

PARAGUAY

Stroessner Addresses Opening of Congress [HOY 2 Apr] H 1 1/B12
Briefs: New Foreign Ministry Officials H 2 1/B13

URUGUAY

Army Officer Convicted of Aiding Tupamaros K 1 1/B14
Briefs: Bank Resignations, Replacements; Nigerian Delegation Expected K 1 1/B14

VENEZUELA

Government Rejects Somoza's Charges of Meddling L 1 1/C1
Cuban Economic Cooperation Head Arrives [Havana] L 1 1/C1

MEXICO

Improved Relations With Latin America Desired M 1 1/C2
UN Request for Mideast Peacekeeping Troops Studied M 1 1/C2
1977 Trade Deficit Set at $1.4 Billion M 1 1/C2
Call Made for Increased SDR's for Developing Countries M 1 1/C2

PANAMA

Commentators Analyze Recent Torrijos Speech N 1 1/C3
MATUTINO Columnist Urges Rejection of Senate Amendments [30 Mar] N 3 1/C3
National Guard's Political Role Defended N 5 1/C7

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FPL Members Occupy Radio Station, Transmit Message P 1 1/C9

GUATEMALA

Minister Denounces Anticommunist Guerrilla Activities P 1 1/C9
Laugerud To Contact Honduras P 2 1/C10
Briefs: University News Magazine P 2 1/C10

NICARAGUA

Somoza Addresses Newsmen on Venezuela, Other Topics P 2 1/C10
Perez Accused of Intervention P 2 1/C10
Opposition, Emergency Law P 3 1/C11
Human Rights Situation P 4 1/C12
Further Details P 4 1/C12
Troops Disperse Demonstrations in Leon, Matagalpa P 5 1/C13

CUBA

Garcia Olivera Addresses Indian Communist Congress Q 1 1/C14
Fourth Group of Teachers Leaves for Angola Q 1 1/C14
Havana Reports Angolan Changes in Penal Code Q 1 1/C14

Lyssarides Visits Santiago de Cuba, CIP Headquarters Q 2 1/D1
Cypriot Meets Luis Vazquez Q 2 1/D1
Nonalined Countries Coordinating Bureau Holds Meeting Q 2 1/D1
Cuban, Soviet Port Workers Sign Emulation Agreement Q 3 1/D2
Lezcano Closes National CDR Seminar in Havana Q 3 1/D2
Briefs: Mexican Cacao Delegation; Chilean Festival Delegation Q 3 1/D2

OTHER COUNTRIES

BARBADOS

Membership in Multilateral Force for Belize Announced V 1 1/D3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 28 Mar]

GUYANA

TASS: Prime Minister To Visit USSR Mid-April V 1 1/D3

SURINAM

France Accused of Keeping Nuclear Bases in French Guiana V 1 1/D3
[Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE 24 Mar]

APR 1 2 1978

J Hn 856-B-5 Pr E 1.2.10: FBIS-LAT-78-66
(Contin)

FBIS-LAT-78-66
Wednesday
5 April 1978
Vol VI No 66

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

(46)

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

BORDER COMMISSION OPENS FOURTH ROUND OF TALKS

PY042356Y Buenos Aires, TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 4 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr--The fourth round of talks of the first Argentine-Chilean joint commission opened at 1730 today. Its aim is to establish equitable and fair conditions for the solution of the border conflict in the southern part of the continent.

RADICAL CIVIC UNION LEADER SUPPORTS VIDELA 27 MAR MESSAGE

PY042115Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1603 GMT 1 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 1 Apr--Radical Civic Union [UCR] leader Raul Alfonsin noted here today that he agrees with President Jorge Rafael Videla's appeal to draft a new national life style, but he said that "it is very difficult to talk about democratization with the present economic leadership." He added that "we must achieve a state of rights as soon as possible," but he said that political parties must also "establish democratic goals as soon as possible for the purpose of establishing the means to achieve these goals."

Alfonsin, who is one of the leaders of the renovation and change movement within the UCR, made this statement in an exclusive interview published today by EL ATLANTICO newspaper, which today becomes a morning paper.

In the interview Alfonsin said that he agreed with most of the objectives included in the presidential message delivered on 27 March, especially the elaboration of a policy to achieve national unity and the need to strengthen "political pluralism, which is identified with democracy, as was noted by President Videla." Furthermore, Alfonsin noted that he believed that he himself had "taken a step forward" in the definition of government objectives but that these have not yet been established "clearly enough to enable us to issue our opinion about the whole panorama which seems to be opening up in our country."

However, Alfonsin noted his disagreement with the presidential message over "issues regarding the economy." "I believe it is very difficult to speak about democratization with our present economic policy, which produces social tensions among the working people, impoverishes the middle class, tends to eradicate small and medium-sized national industries and does nothing to solve the problems of the obviously impoverished agricultural sector. This policy has changed an economy of production into an economy of speculation, has sanctioned profiteering, and has allowed the financial sector to receive the best benefits..."

Regarding dialog, he believes that "there will be ways for political parties to participate, in one form or another. It must be noted that there is need for dialog, that it will take place, that political parties in one way or another will issue their opinions and that they will be consulted."

FEDERAL PARTY LEADER WARNS AGAINST ARMED FORCES FAILURE

PY042132Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Apr 78 p 6 PY

[Text] Cordoba--Federal Party President Francisco Manrique stated here today that "no one, not even those motivated by selfish reasons or those lacking intelligence, can say they will be better off with the defeat of the armed forces, because this would be the greatest victory, perhaps the definitive victory, of subversion."

Manrique made this statement to the local newspaper CORDOBA, adding that the present government inherited disorder at all levels. He said that to deny this reality and speak about normalization, when a strong and serious basis for reorganization has not yet been established, would be to ridicule the armed forces, which endured almost unjustifiable things until at last they were forced to take power.

He noted: "When I hear different sectors talking about normalization I suddenly realize that many of them may be thinking of returning to the way things were before, as if nothing had happened, as if these same hurried people were trying to deny or forget their direct or indirect complicity."

Manrique added that "I cannot accept 'it is not my fault' from them. To avoid going back to what we already know, the government must achieve specific economic, social and moral objectives as evidence of the development achieved and felt by the people, who have put forth their best effort in favor of national interests which will be the basis for a reasonable future."

Manrique also noted that "those politicians who are unaccustomed to the tools they were unable to use are now trying to create an atmosphere--aided by the characteristically bad memory of the Argentines--which will help them reemerge as the saviors of the military failure, when it is they who originated our national shame."

"...And now I come to the subject which worries me: A real or alleged military failure cannot benefit anyone with even a little bit of intelligence, no matter how grossly selfish, because the defeat of the armed forces would be the greatest, and maybe the final, triumph of subversion. This leads men of arms to avoid the danger and work accordingly. It also leads civilians to bear the burden whenever and wherever the highest interests of the republic require them."

During the final part of his remarks, Manrique said he wished "to make it clear that even though life's circumstances have placed me within the group of so-called inactive politicians, I have never considered myself one. I do not consider myself one now, nor will I ever." "The nation's interests deserve a generous tolerance of this type of confusion," he concluded.

NEW LIST OF DETAINEES RELEASED BY INTERIOR MINISTRY

FYO41348Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0735 GMT 1 Apr 78 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr--The Interior Ministry yesterday released a new list of 150 detainees at the disposal of the executive branch in various provincial jails. The total number of detainees released so far is 3,154.

In a separate list, released simultaneously, the following names were disclosed: those of 21 persons arrested and placed at the disposal of the executive branch between 17-31 March 1978; those of 79 persons who are no longer at the disposal of the executive branch; those of 4 people who were expelled from the country; and those of 9 persons authorized to leave the country according to law 21,650.

BRIEFS

PUCARA PLANES FOR MAURITANIA--Buenos Aires, 29 Mar--Reliable sources have indicated that Mauritania will soon receive four antiguerrilla Pucara IA-58 planes which have been designed and built entirely in Argentina. In line with negotiations underway the deal will include the training of Mauritanian pilots in Argentina. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 29 Mar 78 FY]

GOVERNMENT EXPLORING NEW MARITIME STRATEGY

PY041509Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Apr 78 PY

[Text] This month the armed forces government will decide on a new maritime policy, taking into account the experience and all the material which has been gathered in the last 6 years, with the intention that the future constitutional government should have guidelines for what it should do in this field. This has been confirmed at the Foreign Ministry.

Last week President Banzer announced in Cochabamba that the steps which his government would take to define a new maritime policy were being studied, in view of the failure of the diplomatic negotiations he had encouraged since 8 February 1975. He then said that the Foreign Ministry had received instructions to take the measures which were advisable to study and formulate this policy. The president announced that prominent citizens of the country would be invited to help draw up a clear strategy, so that the present government would be able to suggest a course of action to the government which will take over in August.

Official sources also said that, as part of the new policy, the possibility had been studied of a new national referendum, similar to the one held in 1974 in Cochabamba and which the government now argues was the basis for what it later did leading to Charana and then to the severance of relations on 17 March.

EL DIARIO ASSESSES PRESIDENT CARTER'S TRIP

PY041659Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 Mar 78 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "A Just Deal for Latin America"]

[Text] On the occasion of Mr Jimmy Carter's visit to Caracas, the Venezuelan president proposed "a just deal for Latin American nations, not as reciprocity for friendship but as a right acquired from historical relations and the fact of having contributed to the wealth of the United States with our raw materials."

After having ignored it for some time, the United States is again looking toward Latin America, as seen by President Carter's trip to Venezuela and Brazil. The itinerary, according to the comments of the world press, was chosen because of Venezuela's democracy and Brazil's development, the latter being responsible for the shaking off of "U.S. paternalism."

The hemisphere has always had encouraging expectations regarding the results of the visits of U.S. leaders. In the past these expectations were frustrated and attempts at promoting closer links became nothing more than an expression of good will which does not yet seem to have convinced U.S. presidents. Nevertheless, Carter's visit has aroused the hemisphere's interest at a time when the countries are marshaling their strength to overcome backwardness and in order that democracy be renewed through constitutionalization processes.

This visit has special meaning for Bolivia. Threatened with the sale of strategic tin reserves, its economic stability being placed in risk and its future as a one-product country compromised, it asks itself whether the visit of the U.S. President is an overall expression of friendship for Latin America; or whether there is discrimination in this friendship because Bolivia's raw materials do not currently have the demand reached during World War II.

At any rate, Carter's visit implies a contact with a reality: the distressing Latin American development as a way to free itself of dependency.

The PATERNALISM which seems to worry some North Americans is not the result of the laziness of this hemisphere's countries. It was determined by the unilateral growth of the industrialized countries which condemned some nations to supplying raw materials. No country likes to be dependent, therefore, PATERNALISM does not represent a commodity as the U.S. taxpayer believes it to be. On the contrary, as a consequence of poverty, it signifies a deadweight upon a free economic policy.

The Brazilian Government, freed from PATERNALISM under the cover of industrial power, will discuss binational problems on equal terms. This fact stimulates Latin American expectations of continuing with the task of obtaining, through development, the status of having come of age. At the same time, the Venezuelans will demonstrate the possibilities of democracy as an appropriate factor in progress, within an atmosphere of harmony and justice.

This will be the profit from President Carter's visit to two Latin American nations: that the experiences gained and the realities seen not be shelved in the rhetoric of protocols; that they contribute to solid understanding between brothers from the north and the south, realizing that Latin America is the last hope for a rundown humanity.

PRESENCIA SAYS TIN SALES CONTRADICT RIGHTS POLICY

PY312106Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Mar 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "Tin and Human Rights"]

[Text] For years human rights issues have been brandished against the Bolivian Government. The existence of exiles and persons detained without a proper trial served as agruments which not only damaged our prestige as a civilized country morally, but also materially. In effect, each day the number of governments which eliminates or decreases aid to those who do not respect human rights becomes larger. For example, the recent case of an English donation which could have greatly benefited our mineworkers was canceled under pressure from the country's labor unions.

Now, anyone who wants to is allowed to return to Bolivia and there are no prisoners held under measures which directly violate the state's political constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We are in the process of reorganizing our unions and political parties are already functioning without major difficulties. As a result it is obvious that our country's international image has improved immensely and that organizations that had earlier looked unfavorably on our government will have to change their stand for our benefit.

For the moment, let us not consider the internal advantages which we now have in order to concentrate on the international panorama as reflected through a problem which has lately caused great concern: the price of tin, threatened by the U.S. intention to dump 50,000 tons of its reserves onto the international market.

An influential U.S. religious organization which had earlier frequently criticized the Bolivian Government has now come out in defense of our interests. Above all, that organization showed that the decision, supported by President Carter, is a compromise in domestic policy and contradicts the international campaign supporting human rights.

On the domestic level, what will be obtained from the tin sales will be used to buy copper overproduction from Arizona mines, which are presently undergoing a critical situation. The use of the funds is the result of an agreement by which Carter gained the support of that state's senators for the official policy on the Panama treaties. The fact that Carter wishes to solve the situation of a domestic source of wealth and jobs cannot be condemned. But we can condemn the fact that he resorts to a measure which could be substituted by others in a nation of such power and broad resources. He has chosen the road which injures a friendly nation which really needs cooperation.

That same religious organization put it very clearly: "...Banzer has just called for elections and general amnesty. Bolivia has suddenly become probably the only nation in the hemisphere without a single political prisoner or exile... (Therefore) we do not believe that the tin sales will encourage the country's democratic tendencies. (The destabilization of the Bolivian economy) will result in serious consequences for the human rights field. New outbursts of public discontent could lead to new repression which, in time, would force U.S. condemnations. We are against this contradiction to the policy on human rights."

The situation could not be cleared. If we want peace and order within the law, the least we can ask is that they do not aggravate our poor situation but rather help us in the task of creating the necessary conditions for a real and permanent respect for human rights in Bolivia. We now have allies within the same country which could harm us.

OPPOSITION FORCES URGE BANZER RESIGNATION

PY041355Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 3 Apr 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 3 Apr--The principal political leaders who oppose the Bolivian military government, in conjunction with the Topater military group, today requested the resignation of President Hugo Banzer Suarez and the "installation of a transitional government." The document was signed by former Presidents Hernan Siles Zuazo and Luis Adolfo Siles; by representatives of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], the Paz Estenssoro faction; by the Bolivian Socialist Party [PSB]; and by the Topater group, an association of retired military officers that takes its name from the bridge where the principal battle of the War of the Pacific was fought, in which Bolivia lost its coast.

The release of the document coincided with the opening of the meeting, at the joint chiefs of staff, of the chiefs and high-ranking officers of the country's military garrisons. The military meeting has the objective of analyzing the country's situation.

The opposition document attacks the remarks made by Banzer 4 days ago in Cochabamba which indicated that the current electoral process may be modified if circumstances deem it necessary. The document indicates that "such remarks are a maneuver and government manipulation directed toward stopping the current electoral process. We declare ourselves contrary to political continuism, to the postponement of elections, to government support for official candidates and to the military chief's political management of the country," adds the document. The document indicates that "we support previous requests that Gen Hugo Banzer resign both his post of president and that of commander in chief of the armed forces. The government has irresponsibly managed international policy, says the document, referring to the negotiations with Chile regarding a national maritime solution. "This regime must guarantee the organization of the powers of state in accordance with the laws and the free exercise of citizens' rights, without fraud, threats, maneuvers or subterfuge which seek to supplant, the popular will," the document concludes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, REACTION TO CARTER VISIT

Legislators Comment on Carter Speech

PY040035Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Mar 78 p 10 PY

[Text] The opinion stated yesterday by Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] Senate leader Paulo Brossaro, which is shared by the majority of the opposition party's congressmen, was: "The U.S. President was treated with such flagrant coldness by the government that it neared the limits of hostility." Concerning the same "cold, official atmosphere," Deputy Tancredo Neves, leader of the opposition in the chamber, observed: "The established norms were very rigid, and the government certainly had its reasons."

Deputy Jose Bonificio, National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] leader in the chamber, tried to rebut the criticism: "The MDB staff thinks that because it believes there is vitality only when there are troops. No soldiers appeared today, that was all.

"There were students, officials and ladies present, and when he (Carter) got on the ramp, he was met with great applause, and there was none of the traditional formality with which chiefs of state are received in the chamber."

However, the explanation seemed only to confirm Brossaro and Tancredo's theory that the visitor's welcome "was very good," but only on the part of the people. Bonificio insisted on saying that "he was warmly received in government circles." But he then continued with an argument that seemed to be more of a justification: "The guidelines were drawn up by he (Carter) himself. We have to respect what was suggested to our protocol department by the Americans."

The government party leader wished that the same attitude of noninterference had been observed by the other party in matters such as human rights. Bonifacio considered that discussion of the issue between Brazilians and the visitor was "improper," because it is a "domestic issue." In an apparent reference to the two cardinals--or one of them--who will probably be heard by the U.S. President today on the human rights issue, the leader said it was unfortunate that they would not deal with "issues representative of the church's other trends, since it would be good for him to speak with bishops who have their heads on their shoulders." In any case, they were discussing a "domestic issue" which the deputy would rather see forbidden to strangers. In addition, Bonifacio bore in mind that Carter was careful in choosing to hear two cardinals who are considered to be engaged in different lines of action--Paulo Evaristo Arns and Eugenio Salles.

Other congressional sources confirmed the report that the meeting is not approved of by federal authorities because the last contact made by the U.S. President on Brazilian soil "will be to hear criticism of the government." That would be aggravated by the fact that Carter dispensed with official contacts with the MDB, "the legal representative of opposition factions in Brazil," and preferred to select "isolated opinions which could give him a distorted view of the real Brazilian situation."

The dissatisfaction of government party senators and deputies with some of the U.S. President's attitudes, principally with regard to defense and human rights, was expressed in comments which merited a standing ovation for the speech delivered by opposition Deputy Erasmo Martins Pedro, just as he was referring to the issue, as being "improper of a statesman." Carter's behavior was interpreted as being an effort to offer obvious support for the MDB deputy.

Deputy Ivahir de Freitas Garcia (ARENA--Sao Paulo), who was occupying the chamber's speaker platform during the time alloted for the main issue of the day to speak about the urban crime rate, yielded 15 minutes of his time to colleagues to whom Walmor de Luca (MDB--Santa Catarina), who preceded him and spoke about Carter, did not grant an opportunity for remarks. Deputy Gerson Camata (ARENA--Espiritu Santo) ironically criticized "the MDB's great democratic love for the U.S. President, waking up with Kolynos [toothpaste], spending the day with Coca Cola and going to sleep watching Kojak, thanks to Mr Carter's marvel."

However, applause for the visitor was not unanimous among the opposition's representatives. Deputy Joao Gilberto (MDB--Rio Grande Do Sul) condemned the "exaggerated expectations" of the public concerning the visit. He also added: "We Brazilians will make the necessary changes in this country. The President visiting our country is the chief of state of a power which, because of its interests, exported a refined and modern technology to Latin America which was then used to violate the human rights of Latin American citizens."

For Israel Dias Novaes (MDB--Sao Paulo), the most regrettable event was Carter's eulogies of Pele when he arrived in Brazil. "Carter," the deputy said, "like most Americans, still considers Brazil a soccer country and wanted to please us by saluting the athlete. However, the statesman's brief stay among us could be enough to change that concept. In Congress today, his excellency could deduce that Brazilians' fundamental concerns are different, more serious and more dramatic: the concern for freedom, the dignity of man, the preservation of rights of each and every individual."

Deputy Jose Bonificio's satisfaction with the agreement of opinions between Presidents Geisel and Jimmy Carter concerning human rights, according to the U.S. President's speech yesterday at the Congress, was obvious. Afterward, he said, "it even looks like they reached an agreement." Bonifacio also believed that, starting now, "any and all existing doubts between Brazil and the United States have been dispelled. For that reason, it was a very positive speech."

This opinion was not so emphatically endorsed by another ARENA member, Deputy Nelson Marchezan. "We cannot anticipate being in agreement with U.S. interests, which many times conflict with ours," said the ARENA secretary general. "We fight together on the other side of the ocean, but Brazil seeks to assert itself as a nation, and friendship with the United States is useful as long as we can defend our interests."

For opposition leader Tancredo Neves, Carter focused "the human rights problem very well." However, in his opinion, the speech's principal part was that in which the U.S. President stated that "the world expects greater efforts from countries such as Brazil--which has already demonstrated its capabilities several times--to solve problems of misery and hunger, in short, the emancipation of peoples."

Still, Carter's speech "undoubtedly marked a high point in the quest for democracy and human rights. In his speech, Carter emphasized those values as essential to the respect for human beings and fraternity among all peoples, a universal idea which covers everything," according to former opposition leader Senator Franco Montoro.

Senator Paulo Brossaro, new opposition leader in the Senate and known as a great orator, confirmed that the speech pleased both ARENA and the MDB and called the speech "very good."

He added that "strictly speaking," there is nothing to stress since I found it harmonious and homogeneous. However, it was very well done, included a variety of subjects, and especially, was very elegant."

Airton Soares, a deputy of the "authentic" MDB group, did not make any criticism concerning the speech, saying that "it was the only thing possible, since it was organized by the government for the Carter visit." ARENA leader Eurico Rezende thought the speech was "good." As its principal point, he emphasized "the part in which he showed great esteem for Brazil, reaffirming his understanding of the nation and of our influence in the world."

For Senator Jarbas Passarinho, Eurico Resende's speech was "perfect as an official welcome from the majority," because it was able to "find a balance between national pride and a welcome to a visitor who symbolizes the world's greatest power." The senator also believed that when Resende stated that "it is preferable to speak about our points of concurrence rather than about our disagreements, he made it clear that Brazil is not a country which automatically alines itself with another."

The president of the Pernambuco MDB did not agree. For Jarbas Vaconcellos, Resende's speech was "weak, as usual." His party colleague, Fernando Lyra, who is also from Pernambuco, also thought the speech was "addressed to the MDB and not to the visitor."

The amount of applause received was the way in which Senator Moro compared the quality of the speeches by MDB member Erasmo Martins Pedro and Eurico Resende. He said: "While Erasmo was applauded 15 times during his speech, Eurico was not interrupted by applause once. Even Carter rose to applaud his 'brother in beliefs and old friend.' Erasmo was the one who really spoke for the people in the congress."

In reality, even the "authentic" Jarbas Vasconcellos, who had been concerned the day before that Erasmo Martins Pedro would praise the Geisel government, said he was "surprised." "Erasmo's speech was very good, especially in view of the known restrictions." Senator Jarbas Passarinho elegantly preferred to say that he liked all three speeches. He also took the opportunity to say that the defense of human rights "is included in ARENA's program."

At the same time the MDB member Walmor de Luca was surprised that the word "freedom" was not mentioned even once during the government representative's speech ("it is a sign of this government's scorn for the right of freedom," he said). A remark was made within the MDB itself on the part of Erasmo's speech where he talks about "the improvement of our democratic regime." For the opposition, there is no "democratic regime."

Report on Gavea Pequena Meeting

PY040219Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Apr 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpts] Few formal rules were followed during yesterday's meeting which President Carter held with six Brazilians at the Gavea Pequena residence. The talk was conducted freely and at times a sentence started by one of the participants at the meeting would be finished by someone else. Despite the fact that several armchairs were at disposal of the guests, the 12 persons who participated in the meeting talked standing up. President Jimmy Carter asked precise questions and attentively listened to the answers while leaning on the mantelpiece.

The six Brazilians (Cardinals Eugenio Salles and Paulo Evaristo Arns, National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) President Marcos Vianna, Brazilian Bar Association President Raymundo Faoro, businessman Jose Mindlin and O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO Director Julio de Mesquita Neto) entered the meeting hall at almost the same time as President Carter, who was accompanied by his wife, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant Secretary Terence Todman and National Security Council member Robert Pastore.

Once the introductions were completed, some of which were made by Prof Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter faced a circle composed of the following in order from left to right: Cardinal Eugenio Salles, Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, Marcos Vianna, Raymundo Faoro, Julio de Mesquita Neto and Jose Mindlin.

Without much preamble, President Carter asked Cardinal Evaristo Arns:

How do you view the human rights situation?

Cardinal Paulo indicated that the situation is undergoing great improvement and added that President Geisel's behavior shows concern for the defense of human rights. Without much hesitation he added: "The president is a serious man."

Still addressing Cardinal Paulo, President Carter asked what the church was doing for human rights in Brazil.

Cardinal Paulo gave a short explanation indicating that the church has been playing a significant role in the defense of human rights, and once his explanation was over, the discussion was picked up by Julio Mesquita Neto, who recalled the decisive role of the press in the struggle for public freedoms. President Carter asked him whether the Brazilian press had decisionmaking power regarding the material it wished to publish.

"Yes, it does," answered Julio de Mesquita. At this point Jose Mindlin added that there is no self-censorship at O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. "We have no self-censorship," confirmed Mesquita and said that his newspaper publishes everything it deems appropriate, "running the risks" involved in this decision. Mesquita pointed out that in Brazil there were still newspapers subjected to prior censorship, like O SAO PAULO.

At this point Raymundo Faoro told the U.S. President that freedom of the press plays a very important role in the defense of human rights in Brazil, but emphasized that it is not actually "a freedom." According to Faoro, it is "rather the tolerance of the prince" and may be withdrawn any time. The president of the Bar Association said that the suppression of censorship was a personal decision of General Geisel and praised the "dignity of our president," while he lamented that tolerance toward the press "is in the hands of one man alone."

According to Marcos Vianna, Brazil could become a great example of a country which is moving from an underdeveloped to a developed country through a capitalist economic system in this century.

When the president of BNDE finished with a short report on the economic situation of the country, praising its progress, Jose Mindlin remarked that the strength of this development is based on the belief that it cannot be restricted to economy alone, but must also affect politics and society. According to Mindlin, progress cannot be gaged by the national product rates alone, because these numbers are not sufficient. He indicated that there must be better distribution of income.

Mindlin added that to achieve industrial development it is necessary to remove the obstacles created by protectionist tendencies and the hoarding of technology by foreign enterprises. He asked President Carter to implement in practice the principles established in the joint communique which Carter signed with President Geisel on Thursday.

President Carter asked whether political relaxation could be viewed as irreversible.

Marcos Vianna answered that there can be no turning back and Faoro remarked that even though not impossible, it would be very difficult. This opinion was echoed by Mesquita. The president of BNDE stated that this could only happen "with another revolution."

Carter asked "whether the friendship between President Geisel and General Figueiredo could provide the assurance that the process of political relaxation would continue."

There was a moment of silence which was broken by a comment from Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns.

The U.S. President immediately wanted to know whether it is possible to say that General Figuiredo would be succeeded by a someone chosen in direct elections.

Again there was silence and Julio Mesquita stated:

'This is a problem for the future."

President Carter reminded Faoro that he had heard that the Supreme Federal Court is made up of "the most liberal men in the country." The president of the Bar Association answered that for the last 10 years the Supreme Federal Court has not had much opportunity to practice any of this liberalism. Prior to this he pointed out that President Geisel is viewed as someone whose attitudes were dignified, although he did emphasize that from the institutional viewpoint the situation had not changed since 1968. He indicated that habeas corpus does not apply to persons charged with political crimes and added:

"Any of us can go to jail for 30 days, during 10 of which we can be held incommunicado, without even a right to see a lawyer, and anything can happen during this period."

President Carter asked if any Supreme Court justice had been deprived of his political rights and Faoro said that this had happened in 1968 but not in later years.

Immediately Carter wanted to know if what the president of the Bar Association was saying represented the viewpoint of all Brazilian lawyers. At first the question was answered by Mindlin, who recalled that Faoro had been elected to his post. Then the president of the Bar Association added that he believed he represented the viewpoint of all the lawyers of the country because the demands which the Bar Association is making are accepted even by its most conservative members.

Cardinal Eugenio Salles reminded President Carter that the role of the church in the defense of human rights is, though intensive, highly apolitical.

Everyone had already finished their coffee when President Carter asked what had happened with the priests in Amazonia. Cardinal Paulo answered that the disagreements stem from conflicts between persons who have been farming the land for a long time and are now being expelled by new owners.

President Carter asked what army garrisons do in these cases, but Cardinal Paulo's answer was not heard.

BNDE's Vianna Discusses Meeting

PY041752Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Apr 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] National Development Bank [BNDE] President Marcos Vianna, the only government representative present at the meeting, stopped smiling only at the end of the interview when a reporter asked how he felt at a meeting in which President Carter wanted to talk with the opposition. He snapped back: "I do not take it that way. The U.S. President invited six people to talk with him for reasons which I do not know. The way I see it, he only invited six patriotic Brazilians."

In talking about economic and social matters, Vianna said he told the U.S. President that "there was a significantly increased awareness of the need for social progress and for the distribution of the benefits of economic development to an ever larger number of people through improved structures and greater effort to that effect." He also emphasized Brazil's important role, that is, "the importance of the success of the Brazilian development process for shaping the political world of the future."

Vianna explained: "In other words, I pointed out that Brazil's transformation into a fully developed power before this century is over will represent a test for the capitalist system of production. If Brazil pulls itself from the status of an underdeveloped or scarcely developed country up to the status of a fully developed power within a generation, this fact will be a convincing demonstration of the viability of the capitalist system and the market economy.

The BNDE president also pointed out in the meeting with the U.S. President that "in some way, certain measures adopted by the United States are not well received here because they hinder Brazil's progress. There is a need for more liberalization of trade on the part of the United States in order to contribute to the success of the Brazilian effort to become economically a fully developed nation, because that success will belong to the whole Western world." According to Vianna, Carter listened to him "with such attentiveness that Carter's interest opened the way for contacts with other people who wanted to expand on the subject. So after the meeting, I was sought out by Cyrus Vance, Terence Todman and Zbigniew Brzezinski in order to probe the subject further."

In Vianna's opinion, President Carter's visit has had "good results, not only because of the reactions shown in this meeting, but because of the visit's results as they are reflected in the joint communique, in other meetings held by the U.S. President, etc. I believe that this visit marks extraordinary progress in Brazilian-U.S. relations."

Cardinal Salles Views Carter Policy

PY041407Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Apr 78 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Cardinal Eugenio Salles praised the human rights policy adopted by President Carter, observing that "those rights would not be worth the paper they are written on if they were devoid of a divine basis." He drew attention to two dangers in the implementation of that human rights policy: the interference of one state in the affairs of another and "the manipulation of a lofty ideal for purely political objectives."

The Rio de Janeiro archbishop, who was one of the six persons invited to meet with the U.S. President, also said that the best way to secure human rights would be through the creation of an international organization entrusted to the World Bank, for instance, not only to avoid interference by one country in the affairs of another but also to establish conditions for material assistance in some cases."

He revealed that human rights was one of the subjects broached--and "the U.S. President became quite interested in it"--but he pointed out three times that the "general tone was, I believe, unanimous recognition of President Geisel's rectitude and effort in favor of the country's democratization." When Dom Eugenio said for the third time "I believe, unanimous recognition," he added, "you can say that I am cautious."

Dom Eugenio later, in a second interview, changed the term "unanimous" to the word "general," saying that the opinion favorable to Geisel's government was general. He then added that "the hope for the government to continue moving forward with the democratization process is also general."

O ESTADO Director Comments

PY041430Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Apr 78 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] "One question asked by President Carter dealt with our opinion on the political future of Brazil. I wanted to answer this question. I told him that we could not predict the future and that only someone with a crystal ball could predict what will happen in the future," said Julio de Mesquita Neto, a journalist and director of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

We met him as he was leaving the Gavea Pequena residence, after President Carter and his entourage had already left. Mesquita Neto said that Carter talked with the other personalities on politics, economy, human rights, "and we even discussed international politics."

He added: "The most important thing for me, however, was to make clear to him that human rights were not defended only by the church, which has today taken the banner of this issue, but that the press had focused on this matter long before the church. I wanted to emphasize this to President Carter."

Mesquita said that the U.S. President also expressed great interest in Brazilian relations with Africa. He said: "I told President Carter that while in Nigeria it would be interesting if he could see what Brazilians are doing there, and how Brazilian enterprises are supplying Brazilian know-how."

Mesquita said that freedom of the press was also discussed at the meeting.

He said: "It was made clear that there is freedom of the press, with the three exceptions we all know--the three newspapers which are being censored: O MOVIMENTO, O SAO PAULO and TRIBUNA DA IMPRENSA. It was also made clear that there were no guarantees for the press; that is, anyone who has his newspaper publish the truth is taking a chance. Why is he taking a chance? Because there is a security law and a press law which represent real threats to those who engage in independent press practices."

Questioned on his opinion of the meeting held at Gavea Pequena, Mesquita--who did get out of his car--said:

As a journalist, I always favor meetings and dialog. I believe that despite the fact that the meeting was very short and that the issues were discussed hastily, President Carter was interested and that he was impressed with some of our answers. Carter expressed great interest to the extent that he called the attention of his aides to our replies. In general, I would say that the meeting was positive."

Mesquita concluded by noting that Carter was impressed with the progress achieved by Brazil. "One of the things I told him is that although there are still problems, the press always reports these problems and that there can no longer be mysteries as before."

"In the past, a person could only see a journalist or a priest to tell him about prisons or torture, and that was it. Today, anyone having problems of this nature knows which newspapers are ready to carry these reports, which are ready to defend or attack the government on these issues."

As for torture in the country, Mesquita said that he was not sure whether Dom Paulo had already discussed this issue with President Carter.

Mindlin Discusses Carter Meeting

PY041449Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Apr 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] None of the six persons who met with President Carter at the Gavea Pequena residence yesterday dared to answer the question regarding the prospects of the new administration which is to take over in March 1979. That question was considered as belonging to the realm of the future by the former Sao Paulo culture and technology secretary, Jose Mindlin.

As he came out of the meeting, Jose Mindlin, president of the Light Metals Company, said that he conveyed to the U.S. President the position of Brazilian businessmen who are expecting concrete measures against protectionism from the U.S. Government and greater access to technological advances for the Brazilian industry. He termed the meeting with the U.S. President as a good talk.

The U.S. President was told that protectionist measures are not in consonance with the interest in the development of Third World countries. Mindlin mentioned that the U.S. President agreed that protectionism is undesirable. No specific case of protectionism or tariff barriers against the import of Brazilian products was discussed. Mindlin concluded that Carter let it be understood implicitly that the United States will support the Brazilian position in GATT meetings, and that, although the question was not explicitly brought up with Carter, his reaction to this question seemed to be rather positive, according to the businessmen's representative.

Both Mindlin and Marcos Vianna emphasized that Brazil's industrial development depends on the removal of protectionism and on the transferral of technology by foreign companies which operate or want to operate in Brazil. President Carter and his advisers were reminded that the Brazilian market is quite sizable and that the country is entitled to have the same technology foreign companies have.

Mindlin explained that no commitment was made at the meeting, but that, in his opinion, Carter exhibited great interest in learning about Brazilian problems and claims. A point stressed at the meeting was the influence the U.S. Government can exercise on the operation of multinational companies and on protectionist legislation. Brazilian products' entry into industrialized countries was another point stressed as important.

Magalhaes Pinto Comments on Visit

PY050007Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Apr 78 p 2 PY

[Text] Senator Magalhaes Pinto stated yesterday that the special attention which President Carter gave to Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns indicates that the head of the U.S. Government assigned the same importance to his meeting with the archbishop of Sao Paulo and to his talks with President Geisel: "Carter knows that Cardinal Paulo is today one of the most important and influential men to several groups of Brazilian people."

The former governor of Minas Gerais does not consider President Carter's quest for human rights interference in Brazil's domestic affairs, "because freedom and democracy are matters which go beyond sovereignty." The senator confirmed that he is studying the possibility of carrying out a nationwide survey to find out whether the people prefer him to General Figueiredo, but recalled that "ARENA's [National Renewal Alliance] leadership cares little about what the people think. All it wants is to serve the president."

According to the senator, "President Carter showed that he has exact information regarding the Brazilian situation" by meeting with "uncommitted personalities and by giving special attention to Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns." He believes that the government should not get upset about this special attention "because governments should not get upset at all."

Magalhaes Pinto divides President Carter's visit into two different portions. "The first portion was official, in Brasilia, where he talked with the executive branch, and regarding this part I lack the necessary information to judge the degree of success of the talks. His meeting with the Congress was a total success. He saw his ideas about democracy and human rights supported by the entire Congress, which encouraged him to continue his quest."

According to the senator, "the second part was the unofficial visit to Rio de Janeiro, where he had the chance to meet with six of the most representative Brazilian personalities and to hear sincere and unbiased answers about the national situation. All the talks were important but Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns deserved special attention, and President Carter, during a drive, heard his opinion of what is going on in Brazil."

[Question] Doesn't this special attention and insistence on the human rights issue represent interference with our domestic affairs?

[Answer] I do not believe so because Brazil also believes in human rights. We have signed the UN Charter, which deals with human rights.

[Question] As president of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, what is your opinion of Carter's visit?

[Answer] I believe that this visit helped achieve a relaxation of relations between the two countries. I believe, however, that there must be more interest on both sides.

The senator confirmed that he is studying the proposal of Brazilian Democratic Movement Deputy Joaquim Bevilacqua (Sao Paulo). to carry out a survey of public opinion in order to find out who the Brazilian people prefer for president: Magalhaes Pinto or General Figueiredo.

"The intent of the deputy is to show the electoral college that my name is preferred by the people.

"But the fact that I know ARENA's leadership cares little about what the people are thinking. It only wants to serve the president, following his instructions to the letter."

[Question] Senator, you are aware that the votes of the electoral college are not secret. Does not this fact decrease your possibilities?

[Answer] It would depend on the status of the political situation at that time.

[Question] There are some who say that your concern is to remain in the political frontline as long as possible to take advantage of a possible military crisis.

[Answer] All I can say is that I will go on with my campaign so as not to disillusion the people.

Magalhaes Pinto confirms that there are legal gaps which allow him to run before the electoral college and indicates that his legal advisers continue studying the best tactics to use. He stated that he will continue his struggle up to election date and confirmed that he will not attend the [ARENA] convention, "not even as a simple voter."

Castello Assesses Carter-Geisel Talks

PY042037Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Mar 78 p 2 PY

["Castello's Column": "Differences Which Remain"]

[Text] Brasilia--No marked changes were seen in the positions of the governments of the United States and Brazil in the first statements issued during President Carter's visit, including yesterday morning's joint interview. Although the results of yesterday's bilateral negotiations are not known, the reassertion of the two governments' general and doctrinaire positions makes it clear that the two view the same problems from different angles in spite of the emphasis placed on the spirit of cooperation and the acknowledgement of the principles of national self-determination and noninterference in another country's affairs.

President Carter responded to Itamaraty's concern by acknowledging that Brazil is an emerging power. Going beyond Kissinger's statements, Carter placed our country among the world powers, citing data on size, population, gross domestic product, and growth indexes as the basis for his statement. This status does not depend on the maintenance of agreements providing for periodic talks on general or specific problems. Brazil has this status because of what it is and the United States acknowledges this situation, thus making it possible to expect that its government will not try to interfere in Brazilian domestic affairs.

Nevertheless, to one who reads the speeches and the interviews it becomes obvious that there are disagreements with regard to the matters which gave rise to or were the pretext for the worsening of economic frictions between the two countries, frictions which are the result of a growing complexity of trade relations. President Carter urged us to make an "overall effort" in favor of "the cause of freedom and the state of law." President Geisel did not mention this cause although he did acknowledge the "extraordinary importance" of human rights. He merely believes that the human rights issue must not be restricted to the political level because it is a much broader problem which has economic and social aspects which, in a country like ours, must be given first priority. Geisel took advantage of the differences between the stages of economic development of the two countries to defend the position that the political situation must necessarily be different.

The guidelines to a democratic life cannot be the same for Brazil and the United States.

President Geisel took advantage of the same reasons which are being used by socialist states opposing Carter's human rights doctrine. Without leveling charges, without mentioning unilateral efforts, the President of the United States stressed his efforts in favor of freedom and a democratic state of law stemming from an overall effort for which he implicitly calls upon the Brazilian Government. In this regard no progress was achieved, even though the other persons who met to talk with the U.S. President must have conveyed to him that any Brazilian shortcomings at the political-institutional level must be corrected by a domestic effort from which, at least in certain aspects, the government has not been absent. Carter insisted on the usefulness of international control.

Even though the authenticity of the American doctrine is reasserted in a convoluted but positive statement, there are still no interferences in domestic affairs, unless the presence of agents of international bodies in the country may be construed as such. There is also a tendency among Brazilian officials to see in Carter's dialog with persons such as the cardinal of Sao Paulo an intent to strengthen domestic resistence to the current Brazilian regime. Journalist Julio Mesquita Neto, emphasizing the positive role played by the Brazilian press ever since it partially recovered its freedom, insisted that the U.S. Government lacks the necessary authority to discuss the human rights issue because its attitude is based on its interests in the field of international politics. He stressed that the issue goes beyond national borders and ideologies, but the fact remains that in his initial speech President Carter established his government's intent to promote an "overall" defense of freedom and democratic state of law.

JORNAL: Crisis 'Myth' Dispelled

PY040349Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Mar 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Clear-Cut Positions"]

[Text] President Carter's visit to Brasilia has been instrumental in dispelling the myth of a crisis in Brazilian-U.S. relations. After a round of negotiations--which are outlined in the joint communique released yesterday--it became clear that the two countries disagree in their concepts of human rights and democratic freedoms, and in their evaluation of the cause of nuclear proliferation. These disagreements cannot, however, lead us to consider the two countries as touchy political adversaries. It became clear that in the past year Brasilia and Washington were separated largely as a result of subjective reasons such as naivete, inefficiency and exhibitionism, rather than for truly objective reasons.

The outcome of the trip and the high-level document signed by the two presidents lead us to view some of the events which preceded the trip and some aspects related to the protocol governing the agenda of the illustrious visitors as if they were theatrical acts. By reading the communique, it becomes clear that earlier discussion on the reason for the visit was meaningless. It is also clear that it was improper to attach such great significance to a possible Carter-Figueiredo meeting. It has also become clear that the U.S. President's desire to meet national personalities during his stay in Rio de Janeiro did not merit the excitement which ensued.

It became clear that, if on the one hand U.S. sectors have incorrect views of Brazilian reality, on the other hand there are Brazilian sectors which have a misinformed and emotional impression, not only of President Carter's personality, but of his entire administration.

Suddenly, Jimmy Carter came to Brazil and he did not cause problems, polemics, incidents or major disagreements as was expected, as if the U.S. President had caused international disasters in the first year of his administration. Let us acknowledge now that similar to many Americans who do not have a fair opinion of President Geisel, many Brazilian officials developed in their minds a stereotyped opinion of President Carter, an attitude which cannot be understood by political analysts but which perhaps can be evaluated by those who study human behavior.

The formal coolness which surrounded the visit of the U.S. President was evident and regrettable. Mr Carter is returning to the United States with the belief, judging from what he has seen, that Brazil is a country where half of the population is made up of bureaucrats and where the streets are deserted. His itinerary, his agenda and that of his entourage largely resembled that used in the republics of Eastern Europe, where the most important visits are usually held in deserted cities, stripped of human warmth. Had it not been for President Carter's expressed desire to meet six people in Rio de Janeiro, he would have only met officials of the three branches of government, without having the chance to meet any of the citizens over whom these officials exercise power.

By outlining the very disagreements existing between the two presidents, the joint communique is an example of the level of maturity to which Brazil is entitled, considering its influence in the international political framework. The two countries have outlined clear-cut positions and have maintained unwavering positions on several issues, such as that dealing with the international trade system.

Direct negotiations between the two presidents should have certainly been instrumental in removing the subjective causes of tension between the two countries, and the misunderstandings stemming from the action of third parties. Once again it has been demonstrated that the problems of this country can be best handled and solved when someone faces them squarely, and not through artful maneuvers created by the strange psychological mechanisms of a bureaucracy which considers itself capable of disproving history with its weekly tricks.

O GLOBO Praises Results

PY042055Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Mar 78 p 1 PY

[Editorial: "The Crisis Can Be Filed Away"]

[Text] It was sufficiently proven that relations between Brazil and the United States could only benefit from the brief but tightly scheduled visit by President Carter, which passed with mutual interest in playing down existing differences in the bilateral relationship. It would not be an overstatement to say that the old climate of partnership and dialog was practically restored after the turbulence caused by certain sensitive questions, such as human rights and nuclear proliferation. If at some point the traditional bonds and friendship between the two American countries seemed to face a crisis, that impression and the negative effects which could accompany it can now be filed away.

The restoration of a climate of cordiality and simplicity in Brazilian-U.S. relations is an essential factor not only in ending a temporary disagreement which runs counter to the Western historical logic which both countries follow, but also in creating a climate for the constructive discussion of pending issues. At any rate, it did not make sense to stress the few points of friction against the many other profound issues which really make the two partners inseparable through uninterrupted political, economic and cultural interaction.

Favored by a strongly communicative personality, President Carter began by bestowing on Brazil expressions of admiration and respect from the moment he touched Brazilian soil. With that, he completely dispelled predictions of a deterioration in dialog which might have become irreversible here. Starting from that and on several subsequent opportunities, the U.S. President always tried to establish the priority of Brazilian-U.S. agreements and points in common, while emphasizing his understanding of our positions on controversial issues.

"Brazil's advent as a world leader won the admiration of all peoples, and especially of the American people," said the visitor upon arrival. He insisted on emphasizing the new status as an "equal partner" by saying: "Brazil has the vision, energy and creativity of a truly great power. And the world should depend on this country to apply those talents to problems which afflict us all."

In dealing with the problems of human rights, nuclear proliferation and trade barriers, Carter knew how to avoid any interference in our sovereignty and the way in which we conduct our domestic matters. Nobody succeeded in wrenching out an observation or opinion which would constitute undue interference in Brazilian affairs, even with regard to the democracy we are developing. With regard to this institutional matter, it was observed that the visitor specifically noted our efforts toward democratic improvement, as well as recognizing the fact that we are striving to improve the human rights situation. In both issues, he made it a point not to place the United States in a superior, missionary or supreme position, but rather as a partner in shared idealism and positive determination.

Carter's speeches and actions in Brazil corresponded fully to President Geisel's expectations when he spoke about the probable course and results of the visit. Geisel expected a better evaluation of circumstances, challenges and paths from the U.S. President which could lead to a desirable improvement in relations between Brasilia and Washington. There are now more than enough reasons to believe that that is what happened, thanks to mutual efforts at good will and diplomatic maturity on the part of countries committed to their own great destinies.

DEPUTY MAKES APPEAL FOR U.S. EMBASSY WORKERS

PY031812Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Apr 78 PY

[Text] ARENA Deputy Alvaro Bastos de Valle has appealed to the U.S. President to solve the problems of the American Embassy employees in Brazil, who have no guaranteed labor rights.

FIGUEIREDO FORMALLY BECOMES MEMBER OF ARENA

PY041623Y Aparecida Radio Aparecida in Portuguese 1430 GMT 4 Apr 78 PY

[Text] General Joao Baptista Figueiredo joined National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] yesterday in a ceremony which lasted less than 15 minutes in the presence of the highest-ranking party leaders. He then made a short remark: "I came here as a citizen to fulfill the first requirement, joining the party so well run by its current leaders."

General Figueiredo was accompanied by Deputy Francelino Pereira, ARENA national president; Senator Petronio Portela, Congress president; the president of the Chamber of Deputies, and many other ARENA senators and deputies. Francelino Pereira replied to General Figueiredo's remark with a short speech.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ORDERS REGISTRATION OF RESERVISTS

PY041801Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1719 GMT 4 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr--The Chilean Defense Ministry today ordered that all reservists born between 1947 and 1956 must register again at the recruitment district.

The ministry, which still has not given any explanation for the measure, stated that each reservist must renew his credentials at the recruitment centers so that he can be reached in case a mobilization takes place. The last reservist registration in the country was held 9 years ago.

The number of persons who are to give their new personal data--home address, working place, profession, etc--is unknown, but estimates exceed 100,000 persons.

TOWNLEY TO REQUEST CHILEAN CITIZENSHIP

PY041606Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 4 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr--The American Michael Townley, allegedly implicated in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, will formally seek Chilean citizenship, it was reported here today.

Townley's defense attorney, Manuel Acuna, indicated that although Townley is an American he has spent many years in Chile and that he has blind confidence in Chilean justice. "My client has expressed his wish to formally request Chilean citizenship," Acuna said.

JOINT COOPERATION PANEL WITH PERU ESTABLISHED

PY312046Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1859 GMT 31 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 Mar--The Chilean section of the Chilean-Peruvian joint cooperation commission was officially established this morning. This commission will plan the next meeting to be held in Lima on 24-28 April.

The meeting will discuss issues regarding cooperation in the social-labor field, transportation, tourism, science, technology and lines of credit between the central banks of the two countries.

Present at today's meeting, which was chaired by Foreign Under Secretary Roberto Soto, was Jose Carlos Mariategui, Peruvian ambassador to Chile. The Chilean mission is led by Chilean representative to LAFTA, Adelino Pipino.

FORMER PDC PRESIDENT RETURNS HOME FROM EXILE

PY042100Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2025 GMT 4 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr--Former President of the banned Chilean Christian Democratic Party Jaime Castillo returned here this afternoon from Caracas, where he had spent 9 months in exile.

PDC LAMENTS INTERNATIONAL IMAGE OF JUNTA

PY011607Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0150 GMT 1 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 Mar--The dissolved Christian Democratic Party [PDC] said today that the country must return to the democratic institution of a state of law, and charged that Chile finds itself in a situation which poses "the gravest threat to international security."

In a communique sent to news media the PDC stated that Chile is not only isolated but faces international rejection. "Chile's only real friends in Latin America are Paraguay, Uruguay and Nicaragua," the communique said, adding that among African countries good relations had been cultivated only with South Africa and more recently with Zaire. It added that the same is true of Taiwan and South Korea. "As a result, it is difficult to believe that we could count on the political loyalty of the PRC," the communique said.

It stated that faced with this situation, some Chileans prefer to remain silent. "Some remain silent because they believe it is unpatriotic to publicly call attention to the situation and are hoping that the government will, through some political magic, overcome the threat without causing anyone else to worry; others remain silent because they are waiting for the development of events, a brutal and revolutionary change of regime," it said.

After describing as "inevitable but lacking in moral authority" the condemnation of the Chilean Government by the Soviet Union and the countries within its sphere of influence, the PDC argued that the censure of other states ought to cause one to think.

The communique cited as examples the simultaneous condemnations of the United States and the Soviet Union, the FRG and the GDR and France and Poland, among others.

"This general rejection has meant for Chile the impossibility of renegotiating its foreign debt, of obtaining credits to accelerate its development or of acquiring, without resorting to costly middlemen, the necessary elements for its national defense," the communique said.

"The solution is not impossible if we take into consideration, on the one hand, the gravity of the situation which brings into play the deepest national feelings, and on the other, the fact that after more than 4 and 1/2 years of military government the country must return, and wants to return, to the democratic institutions of a state of law," the PDC stated.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AUTHORIZED TO FISH--Santiago, Chile, 27 Mar--It was officially reported here that the Japanese enterprise Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd has been authorized to fish in Chilean waters. The ship Kirishima Maru is authorized to fish and manufacture fishmeal. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1553 GMT 27 Mar 78 PY]

COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS FROM PARAGUAY--The Paraguayan National Airlines [LAP] today inaugurated its commercial flights to Santiago. Regular flights will start as of 1 April. This is another step toward increasing cultural exchange and trade between Chile and Paraguay. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Mar 78 PY]

STROESSNER ADDRESSES OPENING OF CONGRESS

PY042305Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Apr 78 pp 8-10 PY

[Speech to congress read by President Alfredo Stroessner at opening session on 1 April]

[Excerpts] When we neutralized the causes of insecurity which years ago affected the people of this country, when passions ran loose and were encouraged by the very government which was supposed to control them, this was when we restored full respect for human rights. From the first day we assumed leadership of the nation by mandate of the electorate, we were concerned that nothing and no one should threaten the people's free, secure and peaceful existence. My government, respectful of the law and inspired by the ideals of the Colorado Party, which emphasized the supreme value of human dignity, knew and knows how to use its power and its moral authority in the unyielding defense of human rights, so that men and society can reach full and harmonious development without running the risk of attacks, affronts or arbitrariness. When our country was run by regimes without respect for law or justice, people lived in an environment of fear and anguish, characterized by cruel despotism, which made law enforcement an illusion. Ever since we assumed our honorable government's responsibilities, a legal order imbued with a civic spirit which insures the existence of a state of law has prevailed in Paraguay.

For us, power will continue to be the effective instrument to defend the people's right to freedom and progress. We will not hesitate in our firm and tenacious actions--always within the framework of the law--against those who intend to change the plans of our democratic and civilized coexistence. We will not allow the return of chaos and uncertainty since this would postpone or end our great work of development. When we prevent the dissemination of totalitarian and antidemocratic ideas, expressly rejected by the national constitution, it is because our highest motive is enforcement of the state of law.

We were, are and will be incorruptible soldiers safeguarding the dedicated to freedom of the Paraguayan people, who will never accept subjection to communist oppression and tyranny. Therefore, it will be useless to use violence or subversion to try to change the democratic way of life of our people, who will always triumph over those who would deny them their sovereignty, honor and spiritual values.

The last elections, held without any bloodshed, were a legitimate fact we can hold before the nation. The overwhelming majority obtained in the elections by the glorious republican national association, the Colorado Party, is a brilliant tribute we offer to the memory of our founder, Gen Bernardino Caballero, exemplary democrat and courageous soldier.

The foreign policy of the national government is inspired by the general framework of the principles of securing peace and promoting the welfare of the republic. We have always been concerned with putting into practice the great goals of the Charter of the Organization of American States, an instrument which rules international relations and conditions in some ways the diplomatic activity of our country.

Because of this, we put special emphasis on promoting friendly relations with the countries with which we are particularly linked as neighbors, members of a regional community, or by other circumstances related to a social or political order. Our tradition in this regard makes a cult of respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of all nations. In strict reciprocity for this unchangeable conduct, we demand from others strict observance of the same principles.

Because of this we do not admit in any way, and we reject with all our energy, any attempt at interference by other nations in our internal affairs, which are the exclusive responsibility of the Paraguayan people.

Honorable members of the national congress:

The general election held on 12 February 1978 in an environment of complete normality showed once more to our people and foreigners alike the civic maturity of the Paraguayan people and the strength of their institutions for social coexistence. In accordance with the essence of the republican system of government, this magnificent civic event showed once again that the law is currently being enforced in Paraguay and that the exercise of representative power to lead the national destiny originated in the people's sovereign will, democratically expressed in the clear and unappealable language of the ballot box.

A large national majority renewed its fervent and spontaneous support for me in the 12 February elections. In view of this vote of confidence, expressed by an overwhelming majority, I have stated and I state again today my commitment to double my efforts to fulfill with dignity and firmness my duties as a leader and a soldier.

I am absolutely certain that during the next presidential term, which will begin on 15 August of this year, the people will continue to offer me their loyal cooperation in bringing to fruition new plans and projects aimed at improving our policy of progress and social justice. I trust in greater productive action by workers and in the ability and imagination of businessmen to create new and vigorous private projects in perfect harmony with the goals of the state, and in the protection of peace which is a challenge to men and women who are moved by new ideas and true feelings of patriotism. We are not living through times of indifference or stagnation with respect to our duties to the nation. We are living in an era of order and work which calls for increased work useful to the nation. This is the clear thinking of the national government, of all Paraguayans who love their country and of all foreigners who provide their valuable contribution to our permanent effort for social progress.

The function of the congress becomes important within the framework of the wide and productive work that must be carried out to achieve a great nation. It is the sounding board of popular concern and the spokesman of the democratic convictions of our race.

I am sure that in this dignified assembly all projects will continue to be discussed and analyzed with restraint and sensibility and that after they have been converted into wise and timely laws they will serve the ideals of justice and welfare which are in sum the highest aspirations of the people.

The peace which the country is enjoying, a peace which is a firm achievement for the good of the entire nation, permits us to work toward more productive results.

BRIEFS

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS--Francisco Barreiro Maffiodo and Julio Pena, new under secretary for foreign relations and Foreign Ministry director of protocol, were sworn in yesterday. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 1 Apr 78 p 7 PY]

ARMY OFFICER CONVICTED OF AIDING TUPAMAROS

PY312015Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1252 GMT 31 Mar 78 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 31 Mar--A Uruguayan Army officer was imprisoned on Thursday, convicted of spying, assult against the armed forces and conspiracy against the constitution of the country.

Former army Maj Bruno Uruguay Cisneros, said by officials to have given the Tupamaros the layout of a military unit for an armed attack and to have given advice to several members of the Uruguayan guerrillas, will have to serve a 17-year prison term, according to the decision of the Supreme Military Court.

The sentence of the court deprived him from engaging in any public activities for 5 years and deprived him of his military rank.

Standing in front of a crowd which attended the final session of the court, the former officer heard the charges after having pleaded in his own defense.

Cisneros will have to pay the state for all the material and moral damage he has caused it, and also for his own food, clothing and lodging for the time he is imprisoned at a penitentiary for subversives.

BRIEFS

BANK RESIGNATIONS, REPLACEMENTS--(Moises Cohen) and Col (Jose Maria Siqueira) have been named president and vice president of the Bank of the Republic. They were formerly the bank's vice president and the mayor of Maldonado, respectively. (Cohen) replaces Gen Abdon Raimundez, who is now with the 4th Army. Col Eugenio Ibanez, vice president of the Central Bank, has resigned from the board of directors of the interventors; Col (Carlos Martinez) (ret) replaces Ibanez as vice president and (Juan Casiarino) has been named to the board as a director. (Osorio Desaltarain) has resigned as director from the board of directors of the interventors of the State Insurance Bank; (Federico Saul Gonzalez) has been named president of this bank and Osvaldo Sanchez Marquez has been named a director. [Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 78 PY]

NIGERIAN DELEGATION EXPECTED--A Nigerian delegation is expected to arrive in Montevideo next month. Representatives of that African nation are interested in discussing an increase in trade relations. They are also going to discuss the possibility of a technological exchange program. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS SOMOZA'S CHARGES OF MEDDLING

PA050359Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 5 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Apr (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government today condemned the accusations made by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza against Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. An official Foreign Ministry statement said that Somoza's charge that Venezuela has meddled in the country's internal affairs was "an unsuccessful attempt by the Nicaraguan Government to hide the grave crisis it is experiencing." The attacks by Somoza and progovernment press reports against President Perez have not surprised Venezuela, the Foreign Ministry note said. They were the foreseeable result of the efforts made by the permanent Venezuelan representative to the OAS, Jose Maria Machin, to have the Inter-American Human Rights Commission visit Nicaragua and investigate the repeated human rights violations.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission must also investigate the repression which followed the still unsolved murder of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the communique added. The Foreign Ministry communique conceded that it is true that President Jimmy Carter and Carlos Andres Perez expressed their concern over the Nicaraguan Government's refusal to permit the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit the country. "However, neither of the heads of state had the intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Nicaragua," the communique said.

"The problems faced by Gen Anastasio Somoza are evidently not generated or supported abroad. The events are the consequence and product of the regime established in the country in 1933." Finally, the communique said that the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry "rejects and condemns those attacks and interprets them as an unsuccessful attempt by the Nicaraguan Government to hide the grave crisis it is experiencing." The Venezuelan Goverment's statement was the first explicit condemnation of Somoza's regime. On previous occasions it had only expressed its concern over the political situation there.

CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION HEAD ARRIVES

PA031740Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuban minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has arrived in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, to participate in the fourth meeting of the council of the Latin American Economic System [LAES].

The fourth meeting of the LAES council--the top LAES authority--will begin today in the Venezuelan town of Caraballeda with the participation of ministers representing the 25 member countries of LAES. At this meeting, the Latin American nations will agree on a regional position prior to their participation in four international meetings to be held this year.

The LAES council will also present a plan calling for a regional coordination and advisory meeting to discuss some subjects of basic importance for Latin America. A document presented to the council calls for the establishing of contacts with the Council on Economic Mutual Assistance [CEMA] and with regional and subregional organizations from Africa and Asia, in order to seek possible areas of cooperation and to prepare specific projects of mutual interest.

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA DESIRED

PA041744Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Mexico is interested in improving its relations with Latin America, especially with Venezuela and Ecuador, which are also oil-producing countries, Foreign Relations Secretary Santiago Roel said yesterday before leaving for Venezuela to attend the meeting of the Latin American Economic System. Explaining that Mexico's foreign policy is thoroughly planned with its primary goal to improve relations with the United States, Canada and Europe, Roel said that President Jose Lopez-Portillo will soon go to the USSR, Japan and the PRC. It is now Roel's own turn to go to Latin America in his conduct of Mexico's foreign policy. He expressed the need to strengthen relations with Venezuela and Ecuador, adding that besides oil they have many other things in common with Mexico.

Roel arrived in Venezuela today as head of the Mexican delegation to the fourth regular meeting which will be held from Monday to Wednesday in Caraballeda, Venezuela. According to the Mexican Embassy, Roel will be an official guest of the Venezuelan Government.

UN REQUEST FOR MIDEAST PEACEKEEPING TROOPS STUDIED

PA051201Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Apr 78 PA

[Text] With regard to a request submitted by the United Nations to Mexico for military units to form a temporary joint force which will be sent to southern Lebanon as a peacekeeping force, the presidency of the republic, as well as the Foreign Relations Secretariat, have indicated that they are considering the request and their decision will be conveyed in due time. So far, Mexico has not decided to send troops to Lebanon.

1977 TRADE DEFICIT SET AT $1.4 BILLION

PA291849Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1224 GMT 28 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Mar (LATIN)--Mexico showed a trade deficit of $1.4 billion in 1977 according to figures released by the Bank of Mexico, Mexico's central bank. Imports totalled $5.5 billion and exports $4.1 billion, the official figures indicate. The United States continued to be Mexico's principal trade partner, with exports of $3.5 billion and imports of $2.4 billion. In second place is the European Common Market with exports to Mexico of $808 million and imports of $250 million. In third place is the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), with exports to Mexico amounting to $244 million and imports to $371 million. Mexico's trade deficit in 1976 was $2.7 billion with imports totalling $6 billion and exports $3.3 billion.

CALL MADE FOR INCREASED SDR'S FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

FL302201Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2119 GMT 30 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Mar (ANSA-INFORMEX)---It was learned here today that Mexico's demand that IMF special drawing rights (SDR) for developing countries be increased will be discussed at the next IMF meeting to be held in Acapulco, Mexico, during the first days of April. The Mexican position is based on studies by economists who believe that, because of world liquidity, SDR's fuel inflation both at the national and the international level by being issued in the debtor nation's currency, which is nothing more than new money without any type of backing. Taking into consideration that the SDR's would be primarily used by the rich countries, only 10 countries have expressed definite interest in the Mexican plan for reforms.

COMMENTATORS ANALYZE RECENT TORRIJOS SPEECH

PA032020Y Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 PA

[Julio Ortega and Ramon Pereira commentary]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Well, Ramoncito, I believe that the statements made by General Torrijos, who, according to persons who saw him on television looked very concerned and wore an expression of concern and analysis, indicate that there will be greater power for the national assembly of representatives, greater legislative power. This is borne out by a quote in a paragraph of LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA's article on the subject in yesterday's edition.

It is worth making an analysis, a brief one, because this indicates that General Torrijos has heard and understood the need for the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to have greater powers instead of meeting once a year to hear the reports of the president, the ministers and the managers of autonomous and semiautonomous bodies, while having very few real legislative powers. Therefore, it is not that we like to criticize everything. We do not always seek a reason to have our say. However, it is obvious that there is a need for more competent persons to occupy the seats of the assembly of representatives.

The national assembly of representatives, as originally conceived, functioned for a year [as heard] with members who, we must admit, for the most part were not the best examples of Panamanian talents. Many of them were hard-working men, men of the fields, but they did not have, or in fact do not have, the proper academic training. Thus, General Torrijos has realized that the assembly of representatives actually constituted a great expense for the nation and that the results obtained have been very meager as regards its responsibilities for legislation, orientation or active participation in government decisions. In some sectors there have been results at the community level, but if we calculate the cost to the Panamanian people of maintaining a representative to do jobs that should be included in the functions of official institutions, we realize that we have paid a very high cost for the benefits received.

Therefore, now that General Torrijos is promising greater legislative power for the representatives, we again see a need to urge the Panamanian people to choose the most competent people to occupy the seats of the national assembly of representatives. Also, the Panamanian state will have to seek more effective mechanisms to insure that the selection of corregimiento representatives measures up to the new functions which will be given to that body.

[Pereira--by telephone from Chiriqui] From the small portion of the speech that I was able to hear and analyze, I reached the conclusion that there is great confusion. There is no doubt that the speech was carefully worded, but despite this, I got the impression that there is a lack of orientation, as if the members of government do not know what they have gotten into and do not know what to do.

I think that all this is still in the air because everything hinges on whether or not the canal treaty is approved. Whether or not that blessed treaty is approved, we must organize our lives in another direction and struggle to move forward with or without the canal, as is the case in other countries that are to be envied, such as Costa Rica, whose currency is on a par with the dollar today.

From the little that I heard, I gathered that there is a feeling of bewilderment within the government, which does not know which straw to grasp. It is impossible at this stage of the game to believe that the solution for this country lies in 505 men who... [does not complete sentence] As you said, Julito, one has to consider who is going to be elected. The people themselves must make an analysis of each of the men who has declared his candidacy. However, we insist that the solution for Panama is not to be found in 505 men.

The truth is that there is reluctance to make the announcement which the people would really accept and which would be the solution for the country. This is the announcement of a constituent assembly followed by elections with presidential candidates backed by political parties. As I have said, a hundred million times and repeat now, even if the brigadier himself were to run as a candidate of the government party and would win the elections or be forcibly put into office, or whatever, we would then have the system that should really exist in Panama. We already have proof that 505 men do not solve our problems. What will happen now is that there will be a feeling of desperation and this announcement will cause a surge of ambition and will induce these men to impose themselves in offices if they really receive this power which has reportedly been proposed, or is desired, or is being suggested--because nothing definite was really said about this.

One asks oneself: What does the government think? What is it thinking? Why do we ask? Because we are facing the great difficulties that this government created for us from the beginning by making us believe that we could tell the Americans what they should do and what they had to do for us.

There is no doubt--it must be made clear--that everything possible has been done to seek the support of other American countries, but we have always said: No one is going to worry about our problems. We have to resolve them ourselves, and not by way of violence, because violence leads to nothing more than the sacrifice of young people, of young blood--young people who become poor martyrs that show up later in a slogan here or there, a little statue here, or an honorable mention in some political movement when they are used as a demagogic banner. This is my opinion.

From the little that I heard, I gathered that there is widespread bewilderment and things have been said there [in Veraguas] which in my opinion will not materialize later, Julito. I mean all this about it being possible--perhaps, who knows?--probably for the assembly to have legislative powers. This government is not going to carry that out by any means. The 505 representatives will always continue to be what they are now, unless the idea is to make them responsible for the approval or rejection of a treaty to save the necks of three or four persons who have been around a table for some time doing as they please with the country's laws and imposing these laws overnight. In such a case, they would say that the 505 represent particular corregimientos. They are the spokesmen and they are the ones who will decide whether or not we accept what the Americans have said.

[Ortega] Thank you, Monchi. I think we are thinking along the same lines even though we are far from each other. This matter that you mentioned--that it is possible that the plan is to make the 505 representatives responsible for approving the treaties--is something that is being mentioned more and more in recent days. It would seem that in high levels of government the possibility has not yet ruled out having the 505 give the final touch to the amendments, reservations and considerations which the members of the U.S. Senate attached to the treaty. Therefore, Ramon, although you have been in Chiriqui for the last few days and probably have not heard the comments which I have heard from different sources, this seems to be one of the options that is being considered.

In addition the possibility of a plebiscite is being considered, as we have said before. Everything seems to indicate that since the 505 represent the 505 corregimientos and have been elected by the people, and they allegedly represent the people's power, things seem to point in that direction.

In addition it has been said--and it seems that this is going to be th[illegible]olicy--that Panama will not make any pronouncement until the second treaty is app[illegible]ed.

A decision regarding the date that classes will resume is also pending, although it has been said that classes will begin on 17 May--pardon me, the May calendar is mixed up--on 17 April. Everything seems to indicate that this date is also under consideration, because of this problem--because the suspension of classes does not depend only on whether the Senate approves or rejects the treaty.

A number of things are happening in national life. For example, there is the election of the corregimiento representatives--the registration of candidates--a political event which is underway domestically. In addition there is the treaty matter. There are student groups which are organizing--and the government knows this--to take action on the decisions that may be reached by the U.S. Senate, and it looks as if the government may have to take certain precautionary measures, such as it already did by postponing classes from 3 April to 17 April. At first classes were to begin on 27 March; then we announced that they would start on the 3rd; this was denied, and then classes were pushed back even further, to 17 April; and now we announce another scoop--that classes will not resume until the first week in May.

In any case, the important thing is that the national panorama seems to be getting complicated, with new factors exerting influence on important government decisions. This is the panorama today.

MATUTINO COLUMNIST URGES REJECTION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

PA011446Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Mar 78 p 6A PA

[Article by Carlos Bolivar Pedreschi]

[Text] At the beginning of the very brief and unique national debate over the Torrijos-Carter treaties in October 1977, some Panamanians concerned about the country's fate pointed out the possible interpretation that could be made of some of the treaties' clauses. One of these clauses was precisely Clause IV of the "Treaty Regarding the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal," which virtually made the United States the only guarantor of the canal's so-called neutrality and its operation.

With regard to this clause, we said that the way in which it was improvidently drafted was laying the foundation for the interpretation that the neutrality treaty was giving the United States the right to intervene militarily in Panamanian territory by way of a supposed defense of the canal's neutrality and operation. During the negotiations, when the government had not yet departed from some positions which we at the time thought were positive, the government itself was aware of the risk in officially granting the U.S. Government the status of being the only guarantor of neutrality. As a matter of fact, government spokesmen said, with sufficient foundation in our opinion, that "in providing that the United States is the only guarantor, we are granting it the right to intervene unilaterally in Panama in the 21st century."

This obvious risk of U.S. military meddling in Panama in the 21st century, which is implied by recognizing the United States as the only guarantor of neutrality, was explicitly corroborated by the negotiators and U.S. officials. In fact, this time the Panamanian Government could not say, regarding U.S. military intervention in Panama, that it was deceived by the negotiators and other U.S. Government officials. Colonialism has spoken clearly on this occasion. As a matter of fact, no other conclusion can be deduced from the statements made by spokesmen of that colonialism which we proceed to transcribe:

"...The treaty does not place limitations on our ability to take the necessary measures in case the canal's neutrality is threatened or violated" (statement by negotiator Linowitz published in the Miami HERALD on 9 September 1977).

"The United States not only can decide unilaterally to intervene in Panama after the year 2000, but in the next 23 years it will be exclusively the decision of the United States to determine how many soldiers should stay in the Canal Zone to defend the canal" (statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, published in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA on 28 September 1977).

And finally, here is what the letter and spirit of the neutrality treaty means to the U.S. Government:

"...The treaties give U.S. forces the right to defend the canal even against Panama" (statement by George S. Brown, chief of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, published by the Miami HERALD on 27 September 1977).

But even if some might have understood that the U.S. right to intervene militarily in Panama after the year 2000 was limited to military intervention in the Panamanian territory known as the Canal Zone--an action still sufficiently harmful to the national sovereignty and dignity--it now seems that according to one of the conditions presented by the Senate for the ratification and validation of the Treaty Regarding the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, this right of perpetual U.S. military intervention in Panama is extended to all of the national territory. This is a right which not even the infamous 1903 treaty granted the U.S. Government. Provision No 1 approved by the U.S. Senate as a condition for ratification and validation of the neutrality treaty literally and clearly states:

"(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article V or any other provision of the treaty, if the canal is closed or its operations are interfered with, the Republic of Panama and the United States of America shall each independently have the right to take such steps as it deems necessary, in accordance with its constitutional processes, including the use of military force in Panama, as the case may be." [as published]

The quoted provision leaves no doubt that the government and the Panamanians who accept the amendments, reservations and conditions are accepting in 1978 the perpetual right of a foreign power to intervene militarily in the sacred territory of the fatherland. And this time those who do so will be unable to denounce colonialism and its spokesmen for having deceived us and for not speaking clearly. And if these amendments, conditions and reservations signify decolonization and national liberation, then obviously political language has lost all ability to communicate.

The quoted provision by which the U.S. Senate expressly understands that the neutrality treaty gives the United States the right to use military force in Panama very clearly means that the government and the Panamanians who accept this provision are accepting that at some time, U.S. troops can be in any part of Panamanian territory, not excluding the cities of David, Penonome, Colon, La Palma, Porras Park, Santiago Square, Avenue A or the University of Panama, to cite just a few examples. And this would evidently mean the return in 1978 to stages in our history that have already been overcome by the efforts of even the traditional parties, stages when, as in 1925, the U.S. military troops installed themselves in our Santa Ana Square under the pretext of maintaining order and at the same time crushed a tenant movement. If this humiliating condition proposed by the U.S. Senate is considered acceptable then one would have to reach the absurd conclusion that there is no colonialist contamination in Panama.

In view of the seriousness of the situation arising from the amendments, reservations and conditions, we patriotically urge the national government to reject them and ask the Panamanian people to express their totally justifiable repudiation of them. We firmly believe that the obligatory rejection of the amendments, reservations and conditions by the national government will be backed by a united country and will result in a real national consensus which is necessary to analyze the risks and alternatives of a truly national canal policy. As we expressed previously, because of the disproportion of the forces involved, the nationalist cause extends beyond one man and one government and for some time even all of us together will not be enough.

Panama, 29 March 1978

NATIONAL GUARD'S POLITICAL ROLE DEFENDED

PA011907Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Mar 78 PA

["Fijando el Rumbo" commentary by station director Danilo Caballero: "The National Guard and the Revolutionary Process"]

[Excerpts] Every time the opponents of the revolutionary process question our country's political situation and propose changes there is always the same target: the National Guard and its commander in chief, the leader and promoter of our policy of changes. Attacks against the armed institution and Omar as its top leader go from the subtle to the blatant, and since this element is present in all the opponents' remarks, it is necessary to state some thoughts on the present role of the National Guard.

Arguments against the military's participation in power should be examined from the following viewpoint: Who benefits from a government that includes the military?

The answer is not only important but indispensable because we could never put all of the military of America in the same class. It is also important to ascertain if in a certain country the military follow the traditional pattern of obedience to the oligarchy and imperialism or if, on the contrary, they have found ways to identify with the people of whom they are a part.

Antimilitarism in our country is fundamentally wrong because it does not take into account the specific character of this generation of national guardsmen and blithely refuses to ask if the military's participation in the government is for or against the people.

Much could be theorized on this subject, but we feel that facts, as usual, are better than abstract theories. What actually happens is that a revolution is not made using a formula that indicates and specifies who must do it or what groups are destined to carry it out. And in Panama the young officers who assumed the country's leadership in 1968 and later on initiated the present process were, when there was total corruption of the oligarchy's political role, historically obliged to take the reins of the state. Moreover, ours is not a government which could be termed military or militarist. We are involved in a revolutionary process of which the National Guard is a fundamental and indivisible part not only because of its historic decision to change the nation's political course but because all its members are involved in the development tasks we have set for ourselves in response to backwardness. The presence of the military in the process is not only the result of their leading role in it but the guarantee that the course taken since 1972 will lead to national liberation.

This is important because the National Guard itself has been conscious of the fact that only its close ties with the people can form the foundation for future progress. So when we speak of the military's role in the process, we are thinking not only of a general staff that is continuously involved in the nation's general decisions, but also and perhaps above all of the simple national guardsman who in the small community is responsible for projects and performing duties which before the revolution seemed incompatible with a military career.

That is, then, the National Guard's role in the process which embraces the gamut of the nation's needs. It is the same one as that of the guards in Bayano, in the literacy campaigns, in the hard duty of taking health services and new technology to our forgotten brothers of the countryside. And, curiously enough, that is the role which the opponents of the process--of the far left and right--seek to nullify with their antimilitarism, which is unfounded and lost in the air, as happens with all abstract positions.

Another interesting aspect of the opposition's campaign to return the military to their garrisons--which is, in fact, a copy of other such efforts in Latin America--is that its proponents seem to ignore the fact that the active presence of the National Guard in this process is not something which was passed to our armed institute. They started the process, they have deepened it and, to say it in good Panamanian terminology, they earned their status in long years of struggle that have united them with the people. For those who believe that the National Guard's high-ranking and young officers were not politically prepared, it is worthwhile to remind them--apart from the daily efforts at improvement seen in the National Guard--of what was said by one of the founders of modern revolutionary theory: In the revolutionary struggle the days, months and years spent in educational and enriching revolutionary activity are worth more than dozens of poorly digested books which turn numerous intellectuals into great coffee-cup strategists.

It is not accidental, then, that many should demand that the military return immediately to the garrisons, because then they would have the way open for a return to the old political structures which the people have rejected as obsolete and negative. Thus, the attacks on the National Guard are not directed against the institution as such but at its present progressive role, at its decision to become a part and leader of the same process.

Once the reasons for these attitudes are clarified it is easy to agree that the elimination of the National Guard from the government in the country would benefit only the oligarchy and reflect negatively upon the interests of the people who see in the National Guard a guarantee that the process will continue.

EL SALVADOR

FPL MEMBERS OCCUPY RADIO STATION, TRANSMIT MESSAGE

PA050209Y San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2305 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] Four men and a woman armed with submachineguns and .45-caliber pistols occupied Radio Chapeltique of the YSG network at 1140 yesterday and forced the operator to transmit a Popular Liberation Front [FPL] message which lasted almost 20 minutes. The national police criminal investigations department officially confirmed the terrorist incursion.

According to Joaquin Angel Aguilar, the station's operator, and announcer Jose Carmen Gonzalez Joya, the terrorists came to the station asking if they could air a community message, but once they were inside the studio, they pulled out their weapons and at gunpoint forced them to air the message.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNIST GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA041852Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1512 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Government and Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz today charged that armed anticommunists are gathering in a clandestine camp on the border with Honduras with the intention of overthrowing Gen Kjell Laugerud Garcia's government. According to Alvarez Ruiz, the group is made up of followers of Col Enrique Peralta Azurdia, the defeated presidential candidate of the National Liberation Movement (MLN), who want to put him in power through the use of weapons. Peralta Azurdia came in second in the national elections held on 5 March, in which the Congress declared centrist Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas the winner.

According to the minister, the armed liberationists may have illegally established a camp in Honduran territory. "It would not be strange, because it was from Honduras that this same group left in 1954 to invade Guatemala with U.S. support and overthrow constitutional President Col Jacobo Arbenz," Alvarez Ruiz remarked. Nonetheless, he noted that today the situation is different from that of 1954 because in those days the Guatemalan anticommunists were aided by the Honduran Government, which is not the case now.

According to reports from the country's northeastern area and from the zone adjacent to Honduras, the anticommunist rebels have a clandestine radio station on which they broadcast antigovernment slogans, particularly in the eary morning hours.

Alvarez Ruiz interpreted this as Guatemalan anticommunist resistance to that sector's removal from the country's government since in General Lucas' new administration, which will be installed on 1 July, the MLN will not be represented but will be replaced by the Revolutionary Party and the Democratic Institutional Party.

The minister announced that combined government forces have been sent to the east in search of the rightwingers' camps.

Laugerud To Contact Honduras

PA041957Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Kjell Laugerud Garcia today said he will contact his Honduran colleague Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro to determine the existence of anticommunist groups in the border area preparing action against his government. Laugerud Garcia said he will contact Melgar Castro in the next few hours to obtain assurances that Honduran territory will not be used as a refuge by rightwing rebels.

A few hours earlier Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz announced he had information that armed anticommunist groups were concentrating at a clandestine camp on the Honduran border to prepare for the overthrow of the Guatemalan president.

The chief of state was thus referring to statements issued earlier by his interior minister, Alvarez Ruiz, that political sectors dissatisfied with the 5 March election results could be trying to promote an invasion from Honduras.

Laugerud Garcia also referred to government reports that Cuban anticommunists may have entered Guatemalan territory to participate in postelectoral subversive activities. "We will not permit the intervention of foreign mercenaries in our national affairs," he pointed out.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY NEWS MAGAZINE--A group of Guatemalan professionals and university students have published the first issue of a new magazine entitled MUNDO UNIVERSITARIO which will appear every month with news and articles of interest to university students and progressive sectors. MUNDO UNIVERSITARIO'S publishing staff is composed of Javier Hernandez Osorio, managing editor; Carlos Rene Vega, assistant managing editor; Vilma Lopez, Adolfo Blanco and Ramiro McDonald II, editors; Manuel Guerra, photography editor; Sonia E. Palencia de Roche, secretary; and Adolfo Enrique Chinchilla, manager. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 27 Mar 78 p 13 PA]

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ADDRESSES NEWSMEN ON VENEZUELA, OTHER TOPICS

Perez Accused of Intervention

PA050436Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2301 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle today accused Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez of intervening in the domestic affairs of that Central American country. Somoza gave detailed information on the present status of the diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Nicaragua at a press conference held at the military club in this capital.

He recalled that prior to January the Venezuelan Government had exerted pressure to prevent the chief of the Venezuelan Army General Staff from attending the meeting of Latin American army chiefs of staff which was held in Managua. Somoza revealed that he also knew about the "destructive campaign carried out in Caracas against my government and my family to stir up feelings against Nicaragua."

He also commented on "the constant visits of terrorists to the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua and the repeated cases of diplomatic asylum given to extremists by that embassy." Somoza said that the foregoing were "indications" of Venezuelan intervention in Nicaraguan affairs.

In addition, he described as "condemnable" the effort by President Carlos Andres Perez to put a visiting president such as Carter on the spot by "inviting him to express an opinion regarding the overthrow of another government." He stressed that the principle of "nonintervention is the Bible for the governments of Latin America." "It was in bad taste for President Perez to want President Carter to take a stand regarding the overthrow of my government," Somoza said: He expressed regret over the stand taken by President Perez, adding that "we have done absolutely nothing to offend the government and people of Venezuela or to deserve that attitude from the president of that country.

He then warned that if the U.S. Government, "which is the most powerful," has stated that it will not intervene in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua, "much less will we permit the intervention of other foreign forces."

Somoza also commented on the diplomatic asylum granted by the Nicaraguan Government to journalist Jorge Olavarria. He contended that "he was surprised by the fact that it was a case of a refugee in the Nicaraguan Embassy in Venezuela, a country where all kinds of public freedoms supposedly exist and where there is no fear."

Regarding the possibility of a break in diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Venezuela, Somoza stated: "On our part, no, but maybe they (Venezuela) will provoke it."

Regarding a possible decision on [fragment as received]

Opposition, Emergency Law

PA042124Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2038 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza today considered himself to be "in dialog" with an opposition that has reiterated its position of "no longer holding a dialog" with him after it demanded his resignation. The president promised to eliminate the "national emergency law" this year. The law has been in effect since the December 1972 earthquake. Its application is considered by the opposition as "a de facto state of siege on which the government bases political and military repression."

Somoza said that the government and the ruling Nationalist Liberal Party have expressed their desire for peace and that they are willing to grant amnesty for political and related crimes, but "as long as the opposition is willing to support this amnesty." "With this," Somoza said, "we will achieve the return of those youths who have taken asylum and have traveled to other countries. Those who devote themselves to subversion and terrorism will change their attitude so that we can dedicate ourselves to work for the well-being of all Nicaraguans."

The president also expressed support for the establishment of the post of attorney general of the republic and the institutionalization of a legal career [institucionalizacion de la carrera judicial]. These are some of the demands his political opponents have made.

The general described the elimination of the Senate office for life for former presidents of the republic and the prohibition that relatives of the president occupy high-ranking posts in the army as "prohibitions that will make Nicaragua a unique country."

Somoza referred to some of the demands of the opposition, stating that "when a person gives a flower and another receives it, then there is dialog and here I am answering them."

The president again reiterated that he will fulfill his oath and will remain in power until his presidential mandate ends in 1981. To the politicians who say that they will not hold a dialog with Somoza, he reminded them that, besides being president of the republic, he is president of the Liberal Party and that they can have a dialog with delegates of his party, although "Somoza will have to intervene in the final decision."

Addressing his opponents, the president stressed that "they should forget their attitude of thinking that they can overthrow my government with the help of another government. This is a message to the opposition and those who speculate with terrorism and violence."

Human Rights Situation

PA050312Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0009 GMT 5 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--President Anastasio Somoza said today, Tuesday, that the call for an OAS Human Rights Commission to visit Nicaragua "is based solely on political motives." He emphasized that it is identical to the incident when it was announced that Terence Todman, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, would visit Nicaragua (which did not occur). He said that on that occasion the opposition had planned to "stage huge demonstrations to put the government in a difficult position."

Somoza said that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission asked "questions about supposed violations of human rights in Nicaragua and we replied." On the other hand, Somoza seemed "very pleased" with the visits which International Red Cross delegates make from time to time "because they are not politicians but humanitarians."

Somoza commented on the statements made by President Jimmy Carter concerning the human rights situation in Nicaragua on the occasion of the latter's visit to Venezuela. "In his reply President Carter never confirmed the charges, nor did he say that human rights are being violated in our country," Somoza said. He added that "although President Carter expressed concern over human rights in Nicaragua, it does not in any way exceed my own concern. If the actions of my administration in Nicaragua are analyzed objectively, they will confirm my stated concern."

Somoza said, referring to the human rights question, that "my government is now in contact with the OAS Human Rights Commission," but he did not say whether the commission will be invited to visit Nicaragua in the future.

Further Details

PA050346Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0042 GMT 5 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 4 Apr (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza said today in a press conference that "it is evident that the Venezuelan Government headed by Carlos Andres Perez would like to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government."

He said that this intent was evident "even before the unrest began in Nicaragua last January." However, he said that his government will not break relations with the Venezuelan Government unless that country breaks them first.

"Those who conspire against my administration have been spreading rumors about my health. I am sorry to disappoint them; I feel better than ever. When everyone took Easter vacation, I remained at my post taking care of things. When everyone returned from vacation, then I took mine with my children in the United States," he said smiling.

He said that his administration "is the object of an international plot," and that he knows that the plotters are trying to provoke him with street demonstrations hoping that a massacre will take place. "We have been patient, we have acted with prudence, and this has been interpreted by some as weakness. Meanwhile, others have asked us for a firm hand and to repress the people. We will not do it," he added.

Somoza showed subdued anger when he said: "Now that we know that there is a chief of state trying to overthrow this administration, I have told the opposition that no one is going to come from elsewhere to overthrow me and turn power over to them. I advise the opposition to calm down and discuss things reasonably. They have been trying to overthrow this government for the past 3 months. They have not done it, and they will not do it." "I do not want violence to continue under the hope of overthrowing this administration," he said. "I shall be in power until the last day of my term."

Regarding the possibility that Venezuela may not sell any more petroleum to Exxon for shipment to Nicaragua, he said that Nicaragua buys from Exxon and that it is up to that concern to obtain the petroleum. "We have enough money to pay for it," he said.

Regarding the police investigation of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's murder on 10 January, he said they had "reached a dead end" and that the truth lies somewhere between the coordinator of the crime, Silvio Pena, and the person whom he claims gave him the money, the Cuban-American Pedro Ramos, a Miami resident.

Regarding the case of Gen Reinaldo Perez Vega, who was killed by Sandinist National Liberation Front members, he said that a "dead end" had also been reached in these investigations because they have not been able to capture the person (Nora Astorga de Jenkins) who lured Perez Vega to her house to be murdered.

TROOPS DISPERSE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LEON, MATAGALPA

PA041946Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Two demonstrations held last night in the cities of Matagalpa (in the north) and Leon (in the west) were dispersed by military groops using tear gas. In Matagalpa more than 100 high school students gathered for a street demonstration across from the Red Cross offices. It was learned today that at the place from which they departed four youths are staging a hunger strike as a sign of solidarity with seven persons staging a similar strike in the Red Cross offices in Managua. The strikers are protesting mistreatment of political prisoners. The demonstration was dispersed in front of a park in Matagalpa. Reportedly, the effect of the tear gas was felt in neighboring houses. The students withdrew toward a neighborhood where access is difficult for vehicles, but there were not more demonstrations because of the presence of military patrols.

Another demonstration was dispersed yesterday evening in Leon. That city, where the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua is located, is the scene of street demonstrations almost every night. Most of these demonstrations, however, have had no serious consequences.

GARCIA OLIVERA ADDRESSES INDIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

FL042344Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2143 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Julio Garcia Olivera, head of the Cuban delegation to the 11th Congress of the Indian Communist Party, has stated that Ethiopia had been saved by internationalist aid from an invasion similar to the fascist one it had endured in 1935. In a speech before the Indian communists meeting in Bhatinda, Garcia Olivera pointed out that Cuba's aid to other countries will continue. The PCC Central Committee member added that the contribution made by the Cuban combatants in defense of Ethiopia's independence had created the conditions for that African region to become an anti-imperialist bastion.

In his speech, which was interrupted by applause and "vivas" to Cuba, Garcia Olivera stated that, if the Somali attempts to capture one-third of Ethiopia had been successful, the consequences would have been fatal.

Garcia Olivera condemned the support given by the Chinese Government to imperialism's and Arab reactionary forces' aggressive plans against Ethiopia. He affirmed that the Peking leadership persists in attempting to divide the revolutionary ranks and continues to advance on the path of betrayal of the most legitimate interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Elsewhere in his speech, Garcia Olivera condemned imperialism's maneuvers aimed at weakening and dividing the nonalined movement. He said Cuba is working hard to make that organization's summit conference to be held next year in Havana a step forward in strengthening its progressive decisions.

At the conclusion of his speech, Garcia Olivera presented a PCC flag to the presidium of the 11th Congress of the Indian Communist Party.

FOURTH GROUP OF TEACHERS LEAVES FOR ANGOLA

FL041216Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The fourth group of the Che Guevara internationalist teaching detachment, made up of 92 students and 2 teachers, has left for the People's Republic of Angola where they will carry out their teaching activities. Jose R. Ferdnandez, PCC Central Committee member and education minister, was at Jose Marti Airport to bid farewell to the members of the contingent. At the farewell the youths stated their desire to arrive in Angola to begin their work in the next school period, which begins this month, April, according to the schedule of the People's Republic of Angola.

HAVANA REPORTS ANGOLAN CHANGES IN PENAL CODE

FL041624Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1521 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has proclaimed its right to defend the gains of the revolution and introduced in the present penal code the sanctions necessary to achieve this. The cabinet stated that Angola's objective of forming a country of workers provokes the most extensive attacks by imperialism and its agents who do not hesitate to use even antisocial elements for their purposes.

The use of the death penalty in Angola will be limited by a series of legal requirements defined in the Council of Ministers resolution itself so that it will be used only in inevitable cases. The major punishment in the Angolan code, in accordance with the modifications, will now include 24-year imprisonment in addition to death by firing squad. All death sentences will be reviewed even if the accused does not appeal.

LYSSARIDES VISITS SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CIP HEADQUARTERS

FL012349Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 1 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Dr Vassos Lyssarides, Cypriot socialist party chairman, and his wife, who are visiting our country at the invitation of the PCC, arrived today in the city of Santiago de Cuba. During their stay in the cradle of the revolution, they will visit the Museum on the Revolutionary Struggle, the house where Antonio Maceo was born, the Colonial Museum, the Siboney farm, the 26 July school city and other social and tourist sites.

Cypriot Meets Luis Vazquez

FL011926Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1728 GMT 1 Apr 78 FL

[Excerpts] Cypriot socialist party chairman Vassos Lyssarides has visited the headquarters of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival International Preparatory Committee--CIP--in Havana city. The Cypriot party leader met with CIP coordinating secretary (Alain Gresh), Cuban CIP representative Luis Felipe Vazquez and a large group of CIP representatives.

Expressing thanks for the warm welcome at the CIP headquarters, the Cypriot socialist party chairman expressed his conviction that Cuba's selection as the site of the 11th festival was not accidental, for this is the way to stimulate the unselfish character of its youth. He stated that Cuba deserved this honor for being one of the pilars in the anti-imperialist struggle in the world.

NONALINED COUNTRIES COORDINATING BUREAU HOLDS MEETING

FL311350Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Mar 78 FL

[Text] The coordinating bureau of nonalined countries, which is composed of 25 countries, among them, Cuba, has approved the agenda of the next meeting of the bureau in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. Among the topics to be taken up in Kabul at the ministerial level are the situation in the Middle East, the Palestine issue and the recent Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon. In that meeting the coordinating bureau members will also examine the situation in southern Africa, the Western Sahara question and Israel's intensification of the arms race.

The ministerial-level meeting will organize the work of the foreign ministers conference of the more than 80 member countries to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, next July. The coordination of information on the nonalined movement, especially preparations for the Belgrade meeting and the sixth summit conference which will be held in Cuba next year, is another topic of the Kabul meeting.

With respect to preparations being made for the Havana summit, it was announced in Tunis that Tunisian Secretary of State for Information Mustapha Masmoudi has received Fernando Flores Ibarra, chief of a Cuban Foreign Ministry department.

CUBAN, SOVIET PORT WORKERS SIGN EMULATION AGREEMENT

FL041432Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1343 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL

[Text] An emulation agreement for 1978 between Cuban port workers and Soviet sailors was signed at an event held at the Havana port of Haiphong, Zone 6, which was attended by Antonio Enrique Lusson, PCC Central Committee member and transportation minister. The two sides were represented by (Evaristo Baranda), secretary general of the merchant marine, ports and fishing trade union, and (Aleksandr Vladovskiy), chief of the USSR maritime agency in our country.

(Baranda) pointed out the importance of the fraternal challenge between Cuban and Soviet workers in the field of transportation, loading and unloading of merchandise. He added that this factor and the spirited emulation in great measure enabled Cuban ports to fulfill their plans 100 percent in 1977.

LEZCANO CLOSES NATIONAL CDR SEMINAR IN HAVANA

FL010206Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 78 FL

[Text] This afternoon Jorge Lezcano, PCC Central Committee and Council of State member and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--closed the national seminar for CDR coordinators which had been meeting since 29 March at the Hotel Plaza in this capital. Lezcano told the provincial and municipal CDR coordinators how they should act to achieve greater effectiveness in CDR tasks.

According to our reporter Garciela Hernandez, several important presentations were made at the seminar, including one by Dr Gaspar Jorge Garcia Gallo, professor emeritus and sciences section chief of the PCC Central Committee, who gave a talk on ideology and how it is manifested today in the national and international scene. Garcia Gallo told the CDR coordinators:

[begin Garcia Gallo recording] But I tell you, you leaders of millions of men and women throughout Cuba, I tell you--and I want this to be ingrained in your minds--that it is well to know all of these theories. But ideology, the ideological struggle, has to be made inside everyone's mind, struggling against vanity, against haughtiness, struggling against all these manifestations of aloofness, of isolation, struggling to make every task of the revolution advance because we will be clearer ideologically if we are able to convey the significance of socialism to the masses. [end recording]

BRIEFS

MEXICAN CACAO DELEGATION--A Mexican delegation made up of Engineers (Afolfo Perez Serrano) and (Jose Luis Medina Montano), members of the national cacao commission of that country, are in Cuba as part of the cooperation agreement which exists between the two countries. The Mexican delegation, which will be in our country until 10 April, will visit the cacao fields in Baracoa municipality, Guantanamo Province, and cacao processing enterprises. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL]

CHILEAN FESTIVAL DELEGATION--A delegation headed by Isabel Allende, chairman of the Chilean committee of support for the 11th World Youth and Students Festival, has arrived in Cuba at the invitation of the permanent commission of the festival International Preparatory Committee [CIP]. At Jose Marti International Airport the delegation was received by Luis Felipe Vazquez, Cuban representative before the permanent commission, and (Allain Gresch), CIP coordinating secretary. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2134 GMT 4 Apr 78 FL]

BARBADOS

MEMBERSHIP IN MULTILATERAL FORCE FOR BELIZE ANNOUNCED

FL011930Y Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Mar 78 p 2 FL

[Excerpts] Barbados is to be part of a proposed multi-lateral military force to safeguard the independence of Belize, according to reports out of Washington in the United Stat s. REUTER-CANA quoted Belize's premier, Mr. George Price, as saying he was trying to organise a multi-lateral military force so that his country can become independent without the fear that Guatemala would exercise its claims to the South American territory. Other members of the mooted force would be the United Kingdom (Britain), Jamaica, Guyana and a Spanish-speaking Latin American nation. Premier Price would not name the Latin American country but said it would not be Cuba.

Meanwhile, Barbados' minister of external affairs, Mr. Henry Forde, was yesterday unavailable for comment on Mr. Price's proposal. Mr. Price was speaking following a half-hour of discussions with U.S. secretary of state, Mr. Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Price said his country would offer Guatemala a Caribbean sea corridor but not a land corridor. He was prepared, should it prove necessary, to hold a plebiscite or referendum.

GUYANA

TASS: PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT USSR MID-APRIL

LD041726Y Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 4, TASS--The prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in mid-April on the Soviet Government's invitation, it was announced here.

SURINAM

FRANCE ACCUSED OF KEEPING NUCLEAR BASES IN FRENCH GUIANA

FL031800Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 24 Mar 78 p 17 FL

[Text] Mexico City, (REUTER-CANA)--Surinam delegates at a recent meeting of the Latin American parliament in Paramaribo accused France of keeping nuclear weapons at bases in French Guiana, the parliament's president, Senor Victor Manzanillo Schaffer of Mexico, has said.

According to the Surinam members of the parliament, France had built large nuclear missile bases in French Guiana, he told reporters on his return here.

If the accusations were true it would constitute a violation of the Tlaltelolco Treaty banning nuclear weapons from Latin America, he said, and would be debated at the next full session of the parliament in Mexico next January.

The Paramaribo meeting resolved to make an energetic protest about the existence of colonies in Latin America, and in particular about French Guiana, because of the missile bases there, Senor Manzanillo Schaffer said. He added that the meeting also passed a resolution accusing the United States of violating the human rights of Mexican migrant workers.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151